The Obamacare Repeal Act (S. 554)

Sen. Rand Paul, M.D.

Prevention and Public Health Fund – Repeals the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF), which gives \$2 billion a year to HHS to spend however they like. The PPHF has also been called the "Obamacare Slush Fund."

Individual and Employer Mandates – Eliminates the penalties associated with Obamacare's individual and employer mandates to purchase health coverage, effectively gutting the mandates.

Repeals the Medical Device Tax beginning in 2018.

Repeals the Cadillac Tax in 2020, preventing it from going into effect.

Preventing Obamacare Bailouts – Prevents the HHS Secretary from making payments under Obamacare's reinsurance program, which is one of the ways the law has provided a bailout to insurance companies.

Repeals Obamacare's Premium Tax Credits and Cost-Sharing Subsidies – effective after 2019.

Repeals Obamacare's Penalties on Health Savings Accounts – Obamacare placed new limits and restrictions on contributions to HSAs, MSAs, HRAs, and FSAs. It also restricted the allowable expenses for which a consumer can use these accounts.

Repeals Other Obamacare Taxes – Includes repeals of the health insurance tax (HIT), the annual fee on manufacture and import of pharmaceuticals, the Medicare surtax, excise tax on indoor tanning, net investment tax, remuneration, and economic substance doctrine. It would also restore the medical expenses deduction.

Medicaid Expansion Repeal – The newly introduced version of the 2015 reconciliation repeal eliminates eligibility for the Medicaid expansion as of 2020 and the associated enhanced federal matching rate. The bill would also repeal the Medicaid disproportionate share hospital reductions.